WEDNESDAY, JUNE 98, 1889.

London office of Tan Sun, Hotel Victoria, Northum-berland averses. Address Abraun Baisbann, sole repre-neglative in London.

Recry man who is in favor of abolishing the internal resemble and supporting the Government by renewie derised from oustoms duties upon im-ports, is in harmony with the doctrine of THOMAS JUPPERSON.

Every man who graposes to keep up the internal revenue system to a free trader and opposed to the dooring of FEFFERROW.

Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war tax is out of the way, the Democracy will have no difficulty in deciding what shall be done about the

### The Next State Campaign.

By effecting a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000 in the cost of conducting the State Government this year, Governor HILL has opened the way for a winning and successful fight by the Democracy in November.

A complete Legislature is to be elected, and on the composition of that body will depend the last chance, probably, to secure a new census and a reapportionment in accordance with the plain demand of the State Constitution, and in compliance with every consideration of justice and fair dealing.

The calling of a Constitutional Convention, as demanded by the overwholming majority of voters, rests with the new Legislature. The higher branch of that body will take part in choosing a successor to Mr. EVARTS in the United States Senate.

The occasion is opportune for a strong effort on the part of the Democracy of New York, not only to gain control of the Legislature, but also to elect the various State officers that are to be voted for this year.

The Democracy of the nation, chagrined and disappointed in the results of the Presidential election, look naturally to New York, the stronghold of true Democracy in the North, for inspiration and encouragement. The stimulus of a Democratic victory in New York this year would revive the hopes, rekindle the enthusiasm, and restore the confidence of Democrats everywhere. It would vastly increase the chances of the Democracy to secure a substantial majority in the House of Representatives that is to be elected next year.

The contest of this year is a State contest, and every good reason and argument requires that it should be fought on State issues. Happily for the prospects of the Democracy, these have been furnished, clearly and unmistakably, by the representatives of the two parties in Albany. The Republican majority in the Legislature has made prodigal and extravagant appropriations. It has largely increased the rate of taxation. It has opposed all practical and genuine reforms, and has given a hypocritical support to measures which its leaders believed had no chance of being adopted. It has deprived the people of all the large cities of their rightful representation, substituting for the rule of the majority that of a minority, thereby blocking the right of the great cities to such new legislation as their interests, growth, and importance demand.

On the other hand, the Democrats, through the official acts, messages, and vetoes of Governor Hill, and through the votes and record of their representatives in the Legislature, have good reason to appeal, with confidence, to the great body of voters in the Empire State.

There is comfort and encouragement to the Democracy of New York in the outlook at this time; and all those who are hopeful of Democratic supremacy in the nation can take heart and spirit from the attitude of their brother Democrats here.

## The Poet of the New South.

We have steadily maintained that while the genius of the Hon. HENRY WOODFEN GRADY of the Atlanta Constitution is illustrious and indisputable, it is the genius of a brilliant post rather than of a great orator or statesman. The address which Brother pany delivered vesterday before the liter ary societies of the University of Virginia. confirms this view of the true inwardness of one of the most aggressive and interesting minds now in operation south of latitude thirty-eight fifty.

So far is this true that many passages of Brother GRADY's speech on the State of the Union need only triffing transpositions of arrangement and capitalization to become blank verse of throbbing rhythm and noble imagination. The Atlanta clergyman who from time to time supplies to the Constitution metrical versions of the finest editorial articles that Brother GRADY writes would have an easy job with this address. It is a prose poem, a rhapsody; and it is full of rhetoric quite equal to the glowing periods in which Brother GRADY alludes to his own college days:

" Paded the memory of the tempestuous dike and the riotous kalathump, dimmed the memory of that society w happily extinct, but then famous as the Nippers from Peru, forgotten even the giad exuitation of the days when the neighboring mountaineer in the pride of his breezy heights brought down the bandaged bear to give battle to the urban dog. Forgotten all these fellies, and let us hope forgiven. But, enduring in heart and in brain, the exhaustless splender of those golden days, the deep and pure inspiration of these scademic shades, the kindly admonition and wisdom of tion and has lived beyond the grave. Enduring and hallowed, blessed be Goo, the strange and wild am bitions that startled my boylsh heart as amid these dim corridors, oh! my mother, the stirring of unseen wings in thy mighty past caught my careless ear, and the ing ideals of thy future were revealed to my won

Or take the concluding passage, in which the poet with prophetic vision beholdeth the future of the United States:

"Bending down humbly as ELISEA did, and praying "Bending down humbly as Eliza did, and praying that my syes shall be made to see, I catch the vision of this republic, its mighty forces in balance, and its children, other among the federation of English-speaking people, plenty streaming from its borders, and light from its meantain tops, werking out its mission under Goo's approving sye, until the dark continents are epened, and the highways of earth established and the chadway lifted and the farmer of the lished, and the shadows lifted, and the jargon of the actions stilled and the perpiezities of Babel straight-ened, and under one language, one liberty, and one Gon, all their nations of the earth hearkening to the American drum beat and girding up their loine, shall march amid the breaking of the miliennial dawn into the paths of righteeniness and offpeace."

This is poetry and no mistake; and we fancy that Brother GRADY has been writing postry ever since the days of the kalathump without suspecting the fact. His is a lofty mission, and he mistakes its exact character, rather than its importance or dignity, when he prefaces his address to the literary societies of the Virginia school with this brief announcement:

"Your responsibility is appailing. Tou stand in the pass behind which the world's liberties are guarded. This Gevernment earries the hopes of the human race. Bird set the beacen that lights the perials of this re-bublic and the world is adrift again. But save the re-He; establish the light of its beacon over the troubled stark and one by one, the nations of the earth shall op amehor and be at rest in the harbor of universal serty. Let one who loves this republic as he loves his life, and whose heart is thrilled with the majesty of its a speak to you now of the dangers that threaten Its peace and prosperity and the means by which they may be henorably averted."

It is only when Brother GRADY ceases to

solid old statesman that he seems at all inadequate. His statement of the situation is inspirational rather than dispassionately accurate. He presents to the young gentlemen on whom rests the responsibilities of the world's liberties, altogether too horrifle a picture of the difficulties which they will have to wrestle with when they get old enough to vote:

"The fixed stars are fading from the sky, and we grope in uncertain light. Strange shapes have come with the night. Established ways are lost, new roads perpiex, and widening fields stretch beyond the sight. The unrest of dawn impels us to and fro but Donbt stalks amid the confusion, and even on the beaten paths the shifting crowds are halted, and from the shadows the sentries cry: 'Who comes there !'

Nor when he proceeds to specifications is Brother GRADY much less poetle or more practical. He sees danger, and he sees aright in the tendency to centralization and paternalism. There are men, he says, who, were they charged with the solar system, would shred the planets into the sun, and, exalting in the sudden splendor, little reck that they had kindled the conflagration that presages universal night!" But that has been true ever since Brother GRADY was a sophomore, and it will continue to be true long after he has gone to meet ELISHA in his charlot of roaring fire. He dwells most earnestly upon the evils of accumulated wealth, or plutocracy, in the ridiculous cant phrase of the time:

"The world has not seen, nor has the mind of man conceived of such miraculous wealth gathering as are every-day tale; to us. Alapour's lamp is dimmed, and Monta Caisto becomes commonplace when compared to our magicians of finance and trade. The seeds of a luxury the even now surpasses that of Rome or Corinth, and has only yet put forth im first flowers, are sown in this simple republic. What shall the full fruit-

"What is to be the end of this swift pilling up of wealth?" Brother GRADY asks. To anybody but a poet the answer is easy. It will not end while the world lasts and men have commercial and financial relations with each other: and the bluger GRADY's own share the jollier he will be amid his tears. Individual fortunes will continue to grow and then to disappear. The money of the rich man of one generation will be divided among his children, and still further divided among his grandchildren, and we wish that GRADY may have a big lot. Rich men will become poor and poor men rich. So it will go on, Brother GRADY, under God's approving eye, while the planets continue to circle around the central sun. But the process is not necessarily an evil, or a menace to mankind. Nor need Brother GRADY be too much worried by the "disquieting facts" that "a house has cost \$3,000,000 and a breakfast \$3,000." To one who was less a poet and more of a philosopher, it would occur at once that the expenditure of \$3,000,000 on a single house by one man helps the building of a thousand \$3,000 houses for other men; and every \$3,000 breakfast means dollar breakfasts for hundreds of other people. It is not the business of a world-agonized poet to understand this; the poetic function is to see "the toppling mass grow and grow, while in its shadow starvation and despair stalk among the people, and swarm with increasing legions against the citadels of human life."

We note with the same reverence for the poetle mission of Brother GRADY, that after praying on the platform to God to give him wisdom "to speak aright, and the words wherewith to challenge and hold the attention" of his fellow countrymen; and after stating in poetic terms the tremendous dangers that beset the republic, the remedy which he proposes to the young gentlemen of the University of Virginia is not so definite as their excited apprehensions might desire. It is "to exait the hearthstone," "to build up the individual," "to exalt the citizen"in short, that "the home should be consecrated to humanity, and from its roof tree should fly the flag of the republic." This is pretty good advice, but it is poetle rather than substantial. Brother GRADY appears to recognize this fact dimly, for in the spiendid burst of poetic eloquence with which the address ends he walves his own suggestions

in favor of a higher authority: "I know that my country has reached the point of that dazzie and blind all mortal eyes; but I know that beyond the uttermost glory is enthroned the Losp Gop ALMIGREY, and that when the hour of her trial has comsurely lodged the ark of His covenant with the sons of

We congratulate the literary societies of the University of Virginia upon their choice of an orator who is more than an orator. Brother GRADY'S legs swing on both sides of Pegasus; and, to use his own original phrase, "mounting in his flight to the sun, he darkens the burnished ceiling of the sky with the shadow of his wing."

# Could He Pass? What If He Could?

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT WAS reported to say a few days ago that he didn't think he could pass one of his own civil service examinations. The Hon. HORACE RUBLES of the Milwaukee Sentinel saw this report, and his heart waxed sore within him. He at once inquired of the Cowboy Commissioner if the tale was true, and THEODORE promptly made answer that it wasn't. Mr. Roose-VELT is sure that he never said anything of the kind, and he allows the inference to be drawn that he thinks he could pass a civil service examination. The question must remain a matter of opinion, however, until

he actually tries one of them. We have often pointed out that one of the numerous fatal effects of the civil service rules is their fallure to provide for the examination of the examiners. Charged as they are with the supervision of a complex and cumbrous system of examinations. they ought to be required to show their ability to pass the whole set of them. No better plan for the simplification of the examinations could have been devised. The Commissioners would not have asked questions which they were unable to answer

themselves. We do not share Mr. ROOSEVELT'S seem ing confidence that he could pass without special preparation, say, an examination for a clerkship in the New York Custom House. One learns a good many things at school which one forgets, that is, for instance, usually most of mathematics and geographical boundaries, which are always shifting-Mr. ROOSEVELT is a graduate of Harvard College. We would be willing to bet a blank book against a copy of the last report of the Civil Service Commission that he can't go back to Cambridge and pass the examination for admission to the freshman class It is not a bit to his discredit if he can't. There are more important and searching tests of ability than the papers of college tutors. And if he should try to get a Custom House clerkship, he might alip up in his decimals, or forget the name of the biggest river in Alabama, or the date of the introduction of slavery into the American colonies. For that matter Thomas JEFFERSON and DANTEL WERSTER would have had hard work to get a markshigh enough to put them on the eligible list. A man may be a very able man,

and not be able to pass a schoolboy exam-

ination. A man may be a very able man and

be the imaginative seer and aims to be a a fit man for office, and he may pass such an examination; but the examination is no test of his ability and fitness save in the case of a technical examination for places requiring

expert knowledge. Mr. ROOSEVELT insists with his accusmade as practical as possible, but in the nature of the case most of them cannot be practical tests. Industry, quickness, the talent for business, the clear head, most of the qualities required for success in the despatch of such business as most of the civil service examination graduates will be called upon to do, if they ever have the luck to be called upon at all, cannot be ascertained by passing a bunch of question papers or writing a composition. Even if it were admitted, as ninety-nine per cent, of the American people will not admit, that an Administration should pay no attention to the pollties of the subordinate Federal officials, the worst way to get the best men would still be the question plan. A good recommendation and proof of experience would be all that is necessary. Mr. Roosevelt doesn't have a series of examination papers printed when he wants to appoint a stable boy at his Oyster Bay place, or a cow puncher on his gorgeous Occidental ranch.

## Love Is Not All.

GEORGE HITCHCOCK, an American artist at Paris, and a married man, has run off with a young woman from St. Paul, who had been his pupil, and whom he was assuming to

protect against the tengue of scandal. "I think I am grazy," wrote the fellow to his wife after the elopement, but when some friends of the girl came to him at Chantilly to rescue her he was same enough to excuse his conduct by declaring, that "marriage is a failure."

In his case marriage may have been a failure, perhaps because he had made it so by marrying under an impulse like that to which he yielded in his elopement. He is crazy, too, in the sense that the balance of a man's faculties is gone when he allows reason and principle to become subject to erotic impulse. He comes down to the level of the brutes, which obey first of all their animal instincts without reserve and with-

And yet there is a sort of novel which is very popular in these days that glorifles such subjection. The hero and the heroine are held up to the admiration of youth because in defiance of duty and of common sense they insist on making mere tumultuous and transitory passion the sole basis of marriage. Love is all, they cry, and after a series of insane amatory experiences, they rush off to a parson, get married, and the story ends. Accordingly, this American artist boldly defends his course by asserting: 'I love this girl!"

Very likely he does love her after the fashion celebrated in the novels, of which erotic lunatics of his sort are the staple heroes. He loves her so much that he does not care whether both of them go to the devil or not, or what happens to his wife. To reason about the matter or to pay any heed to prudence and principle, duty and social order, is to be false to love, under the teachings of the novellsts, who may not defend such an elopement as his, but who propound theories that really excuse it. If you are in love, their doctrine is, you are outside of the laws of reason and common sense; you are justifled in making a fool of yourself, and the greater the fool the bigger the hero you are.

But mere love is not all. Alone, it is no proper basis for marriage, as we have had to instruct so many of our amorous correspondents. Because a girl is in love with a fellow or he is in love with her, is by no means a sufficient reason for their marrying. If it were true that people should always yield to such an impulse, in deflance of every other consideration, and contract marriages accordingly, would there not be some excuse for a fellow like this American artist, who sacrificed his wife on the altar of what he regarded as love, and which was love after a fashion? It was a

passion for the girl with whom he ran off. A girl may be in love with a bad or a worthless fellow, with a man who ought not to be ons greatness and that strange forces not to be used or comprehended are hurrying her to heights may be a man who has shown his incompetence to maintain her. It may be right enough for her to love him. Perhaps she cannot help the fancy. But her love does not justify her in marrying him against the will and the sound objections of her parents. There are other people besides the immediate parties themselves to be considered in a marriage. The family into which a new member is to be brought must be regarded. and the interests of society in general are involved. It is not a matter to be settled by the arder of youth only.

Such love is not all in marriage. The free ove doctrine is not the truth. Duty, principle, reason, honor, must also be at the helm.

# The Purchase of Creedmoor.

Governor HILL's approval of the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase and maintenance of the rife grounds at Creedmoor will probably secure this well-known range for the State of New York. The National Rifle Association must first make the required conveyances and transfers; but as the association itself originated this projact. It is likely to be carried to completion.

The National Rifle Association had come to a point where it was compelled to take this step. Creedmoor was itself the pioneer practice ground, the foundation of our rifle instruction in the modern sense, and the source of systems and manuals now established. Its work was beneficial alike to the militia and the regular army, and to some extent the latter is still an invariable com petitor in its annual prize meeting. From t sprang the scores of rifle ranges now established all over the country. Its longrange marksmen with fine rifles have defeated the best teams of Wimbledon, Dolly-

mount, Canada, and Australia. But while from the first its work was of great value to the country and to American marksmanship, Creedmoor has never been profitable. Wimbledon's July meeting is a great event to the British, and furnishes a avish array of annual prizes to tempt competitors; but Creedmoor's September meeting has only sustained itself by the hard individual work of the directors and of enthusiastic nembers of the National Rifle Association. The regular army, after a time, began to establish ranges and annual competitions of its own, and the militia of other States to found their local Creedmoors. Last year it was found that leases were expiring; that more ground must be acquired for long-distance firing; and that targets and other fixtures ought to be repaired. Those who had sustained the enterprise so long then formed the project of turning it over to the State

suthorities. The advantage secured by the State under the bill now enacted is obvious. It gets free the entire rifle-firing plant established with so much labor and expense, and embodying the experience of years. It concedes in return for ten years the annual use of the range for ten days in September by the National Rifle Association for its prize meeting. commission consisting of the Adjutantdenoral, Commissary-General, Chief of Ord-

tice will superintend the expenditure of the sum required for buying, extending, and improving the range. As the State now pays several thousand dollars rent annually for its use by the National Guard, and as the tomed eagerness that the examinations are | September meeting consists largely of military matches, with troops of New York and other States and regulars as competitors, the new arrangement appears to be a good one for New York. It is true that the opening of the Van Cortlandt range will soon render the possession of Creedmoor somewhat less important, but the former will be for the use of one brigade only. Creedmoor is still greatly needed, and is now almost

monopolized by National Guardsmen

throughout the shooting season, so that the

change of ownership will presumably show

little change in use or management. An explanation, more or less lucid, of the political situation as it presents itself to some of the thinkers of the country, is furnished by our German contemporary, the Staats-Zeitung. According to that eminent authority, Governor HILL will soon begin to "show his preparations for the campaign of 1892, and, as he cannot run again for Governor, he aspires to the post of United States Senator, and for this purpose he will endeavor to control the election of the Legislature of this year and next. Should he succeed in this, and secure the office of Senstor, then the further advancement of his political ambition cannot be arrested," and he will head the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1892.

This is a novel view of the situation, and bespeaks great ingenuity on the part of our neighbor, which has made several discoveries of manifest value and concern to American politicians who have been considering the question in entire ignorance of the facts un-earthed by the Staats-Zeitung. Chief among these discoveries is the proposition that Governor HILL is ineligible for reelection. We are not aware of any constitutional inhibition to that effect; but if our German contemporary knows of one it ought certainly to make its knowledge public. As to any ambition on the Governor's part to be a United States Senator, the Staats-Zeitung appears also to have exclusive information. His term as Governor does not expire until Jan. 1, 1892, and being a statesman of knowledge and sagacity, and being entirely familiar with American politics, he is aware of the projudice against the selection of United States Senators as Presidential candidates, which has destroyed the prospects of some of the most promising statesmen-Republican as well as Democratic.

Our contemporary attaches great importance to what it calls the liquor element, which, it says. "cares little for the Presidency." The liquor men, it tells us, " will do everything in their power to get their Governor elected; and they would be inclined, it thinks, to help a CLEVELAND-WHITNEY combination. Why the liquor men are going to do this the Staats-Zeitung fails to tell us. Some profound philosophical reason may cause them to pursue such a course, but it is not easy to perceive what it is, and if our neighbor knows, it ought to enlighten the community.

The attitude of the liquor men having been settled, we are told that the Democratic candidate for President in 1892 will not be selected by any combination, but will be chosen with reference only to the "political and economical strength of the whole country." This val-uable piece of news is well calculated to abate any jealousies which may have arisen among the prospective candidates.

The fact that Mr. Hull is ineligible to reelection as Governor, his ambition to be Senator, the favor of the liquor men for the CLEVE-LAND and WHITNEY combination, and that important power "the economic strength of the country," are all side-lights of extraordinary value, which we hereby commend to the gravest attention of the public.

At Monday's session of the Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the President was authorized to appoint special committees to investigate the purity of the public water supplies of our cities. This is an excellent work for the civil engineers to undertake, and we have no doubt that it will be well done. There is nothing of more importance to the health of any community than the purity of its water supply.

Africa started in a little earlier than we did to prevent the total extinction of her large game. On account of the growing scarcity of elephants, the King of Matabele Land a while ago prohibited the hunting of that noble animal in his large territory. The De Beers Mining Company in Griqualand West has just established a large ranch for the purpose of raising and perpetuating certain kinds of an telopes that are becoming scarce. The more temperate parts of Africa have become famous for the sport they offer that they are now a common resort of European hunters, and there, as elsewhere, it is being proven that game cannot hold its own unless protected against indiscriminate slaughter. In the great elephant hunting country south of the Zambesi. until recently the chief source of the ivory sup ply, hunters often travel for weeks nowadays without seeing a single elephant,

When over 1,000 doctors belonging to the American Medical Association are holding a convention in Newport, R. I., and 375 druggists belonging to the American Pharmaceutical Association are at the same time holding sessions at their convention in San Francisco, there ought to be some important advance in the science by which the health and virtue of mankind are promoted.

The many reports we have recently given of commencement exercises in colleges to which students of both sexes are admitted, show that the young women win their full share of the prizes offered for superiority in the higher branches of learning. We could give scores of illustrations of this fact from the reports in The Sun. One example is as good another. On Monday last, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., prizes were awarded to Many Graham in political economy. to LILY B. CONN in natural science, and to MATTIE J. BEACH in English literature. It is pleasant to read the many reports in which news of this kind is given. It must be interesting to thoughtful men and women.

The President of the Board of Health and his assistants have been inspecting the city's sewer outlets in the East River, and many of them were found to be'in a very foul condition. dangerous to the public health. It is necessary that action should be taken in this case without delay, and a good way of preparing for t is through the proposed conference between the officers of the Health Board, the Dock Department, and the Department of Public Works. There cannot be a better time than the present time for looking after this impor tant business.

In these days there are numerous Sunday school excursions and picules, and all of them are worth looking at. The boys and girls are wonderfully well behaved, and show the results of their training by their courtesy and mutual respect. They play games, enjoy feasts, sing hymns, and have a good time generally. The men and women of the next generation ought to be an improvement upon their sires.

# A Southern Democratic Opinion,

From the Birminghum Age. Mr. Cleveland has had his day, and it will not e possible for him to receive the Democratic nomina tion in 1892. There is an evident effort to keep him cominently before the public in order that he may be available for renomination, but it will not work. For very apparent reasons Mr. Cleveland cannot again be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts.

They Will Come in Out of the Wet, From the Atlanta Constitution. Democratic papers that are now abusing Hill will have to praise him before many years.

nance, and General Inspector of Rifle Prac- ENGLISH CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT, Mr. Gladstone Thinks it Will Come in Due Time.

> From the Part Mail Gazette. This is what Mr. Gladstone said at St. Austell yesterday on disestablishment. Now I am going to fulfill my promise that I would refer to the subject of disestablishment. You see, or you believe you see, a movement of opinion in that direction, and I believe that you are wisely content to watch those results which are achieved in this country when the due season has arrived. Naturally, at my time of life such a subhas arrived. Naturally, at my time of life such a sub-ject is placed beyond all possibility—all reason-able possibility—of contact with myself. If it ever comes, it will come to a prepared people: it will come without the bitterness which unfortunately has too much marked our recent conflicts on the subject of Irish privileges. It will come, I think to the great religious community which will have learned before that time to disavow all selfish dependencies upon the temporal and secular arm, which will know that the establishment is one thing and that the Church is another thing, and which will have ample means undenbtedly, if the spirit be not wanting to provide, to fill up whatever void might be caused by the withdrawal of the support from national property which the Church may now be considered to

## The Last Days of Father Damies,

From the London Tablet.
On the 28th be took to his bed, and on the 30th began his direct preparation for death by a general confession and renewal of his yowa. Next day he reholy viationin. "You see my hands," he said, "all the wounds are healing, and the crust is hecoming black. You know that is a sign of death. Look at my eyes too. I have seen so many lepers die that I can't be mistaken. Death is not far off. I should have liked to see the Bishop again; but it bon Dies is calling me to keep Easter with himself! God be blessed!" On April 2 Father Conrardy gave him extreme unction.
"How good God is," he said during the day. "The work of the lepers is assured, and so I'm no longer necessary. and will soon go 'up yonder.'" "When you are up above, father, you will not forget those you leave orphans!" "Oh no! If have any credit with God I will intercede for all in the Leproserie."

A few days of respits, even of railying and hope, followed. The good Sisters of Charity often visited him. Everybody admired his wonderful patience. "He, so ardent, so lively, so robust, was thus nailed down to his miserable couch, yet without much pain. He was laid on the ground on a wretched mattress, like the poorest leper. We had the greatest difficulty to get him to accept a bed. And how poorly off he was! He who had spent so much money to relieve the lepers had so far forgotten himself that he had not a change of linen or bed clothea." On the 15th he had a had relapse and all hope was at an end. A little after midnight he received holy communion for the last time, and began occasionally to lose consciousness. The next day he still recognized his comrades, but could not speak, though from time to time he affectionately pressed their hands. On the 15th his agony began, and soon all was ever He died without any effort, as if going to sleep. After his death all marks of leprosy disappeared from his face and the wounds in his hands were quite dried. Strange to say, at his own request he was buried under a large pandanus tree. When he first landed at Molokal be ha no dwelling and was obliged to sleep for several nights under the shade of this tree, and for this reason he desired to be buried there.

### George Washington and the Sonflower.

From the Institute Courser. In the national flower campaign the Courier several weeks ago brought forward the sunflower as a candidate. The Courier's candidate has received much commendation; but there are those who seem disposed to indulge in sneers and viruperation, and to engage in mud flinging as though this were a Presidential cam paign. In this centennial year persons who jeeringly attack the character and record of the sunflower have probably forgotten that when George Washington, who had just been elected the first President of the United States, was on his way from Mount Vernon to New York to take the oath of office and inaugurate the new Gev ernment, a significant event occurred at Trenton.

In commemoration of the event and of the famous hat tie Washington had fought there, the patroitie women of Trenton erected a triumphal arch. This arch rested upon thirteen columns, and had a great dome. This dome —mark the fact:—was crowned by a sunfawer. Beneath this arch, beneath this dome, beneath this sunflow

the immortal Washington passed.

And where were the other flowers that have lately been presented as candidates for national favor ! They were strewn on the ground before him, and on them the Father of his Country trod! Thus was the just pre-eminence of the sunflower recognized 100 years ago, and he who to day sneers at the aunilower insults the sacred memory of Washington.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Carl Ross, it appears, left £78,000 to his wife and fou children. He had no children by his first wife, Parepa. Prices for great violins have reached the highest mark of their history. A Stradivarius is advertised for the anheard of sum of £3,000.

unneard of sum of £4,000.

The record for crossing from Dover to Calais now belongs to the newest boat on the route, the Calais-Douvre, which has crossed in 53 minutes. The question was squarely put to Gen. Boulanger lately how he reconciled devotion to the republic with denunciation of parliamentarism, and he answered,

C'est mon secret a mot." The mountain railway to the summit of Mount Pilatus has been successfully inaugurated, having an incline twice that of the Eighi line, namely, 48 in 100. The as-

cent of 8,000 feet is accomplished in one hour and forty The expected result of Sir George Chetwynd's libel mit against the Earl of Burham is expressed by the for

mer's friends in this manner: WRITHUNTIDE STARRE.
Sir Henry James's chestnut colt Sir George.

Won in a canter.

A lens for seeing when under water is described by its discoverer as producing an effect which is both astonish-ing and delightful. It gives distinct vision of objects twenty or thirty feet off, the eye's loss of extended sight when under water being because an emirely dif-ferent focus is required. The spectacles which provide this can be made by putting two watch glasses of three quarters of an inch diameter and an inch radius back to back, or with the concavities outward.

We are told that the frock coat, which has recently

almost disappeared from London, has been brough back through the influence of the Prince of Wales. His friends all have abandoned the tall hat for race mes ings, and the curious combination for men's costume, known as the "bowler," or checked cost, waistcost, and trousers from three different suits, are, under the Prince's leadership, in great fashion. A dark blue dress cost, with brass buttons, is expected to be the subject of his next effort, though such previous attempts ended in failure.

"The Future Cour of the Southern Slave" was the title given to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro during his recent stay at Kieff by the President of the Kieff Siavonic Society. Panelavist agents are said to be swarm ing in Bohemian and south Hungarian watering places awaiting events. The chief of these is expected to be nothing less than the candidature of Prince Nicholas, supported by the Czar himself, for the throne of Service the restoration of Duschaw's great Servian empire, an the formation of a second Russia on the borders of Austria. The Hungarian Ministry of War has ordered large number of bronze steel guns for the field srullery and the military budget of next year will exceed tha

of the present year by 4,000,000 floring.

The tendency increases to make dinner tables more splendid in decoration. Immense amounts of attention and money are bestowed on howers foliage, varied cloths long and narrow and in many cases richly embroidered, down the centre of the tables, and upon the glass and china. At some London dinner parties this season the cloths, covering the entire table, have been of gold or silver brocade, with white or delicately tinted back-grounds. Strips of lace, sometimes very old and rare, have been laid, over colors, down the centre of the table, with short ones placed crosswise at the top an bottom. Plainer white damnek tablectoths have broad insertion of rich looking tireck gulpure running round at some distance from the edge of the table. Many of these are specially made to order, and fit the table. Or small tea tables these fancy cloths are also seen. Old silver candlesticks are in the height of fashion, any old silver being brought out to adorn tables. In drawing rooms old silver nens are adapted as lampa and silve lamps for the bouder are in great vozue

Poetry and the Poet.

As the spirit never can

Be utterly bestowed on man. Nor can his most persistent view Take in its every shifting hus. For its majesty might mock, And its love iness might shock-Lineaments and swift montdons Of heavenly beauty let him squing But the whole thing never hint. Thus the poet's fair (dea! He will never all reveal In the essence, in the soul, lie can apprehend the whole And in some mapired hour He may revel in its power. But his conscious modesty Will not let the worldly see Out in clothing bright and real; Plans the garments she shall wear, Shows the color of her hair e would give her as a dower. While the truth complete he can Never yield to mind of man, Yet the earth receives some gleams

Of light divine from out his dreams

EDWARD S. CREAMER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. The Men at Bunker Hill-A Reply to Mr.

Knowlton. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you printed on June 20 a long article containing serious and unfounded charges against the city of Boston, I desire the privilege of a reply. The article is dated Manchester, N. H., and is signed by one E. J. Knowiton. It is a la-bored and false attack upon the city in regard to its action in placing the tablets in honor of the heroes of Bunker Hill. Mr. Knowlton writes: "There were forty five New Hampshire men killed in that buttle and yet Massachusetts has no mention of them."

Here is the deliberate statement that Boston has en-

tirely ignored the New Hampshire men. Now for the true facts. There are eight large tablets on which the soldiers are recorded by regiments and companies. Two of these, or one-fourth of the whole, bear the names of Stark's and Reed's regiments. Moreover, these two tab lets are headed in large letters, "Now Hampshire Troops," and each man has affixed the name of his town. There are four smaller tablets one containing the names of the nine officers killed in the fight. Among these you will find the names of Major Andrew Moulary

the names of the nine officers killed in the fight. Among these you will find the names of Major Andrew Moulary and Capt. Issae Bailwin. Now, as to Mr. Knowlton's suppression of the truth. He says our tablet states that "the troops were matnly from Massachusetta." And abuses us for that. Why did not he tell the truth himself? On one of the tablets are some details of the troops engaged. Then follows this sentence: "The American troops were mainly from Massachusetta." And abuses us for that why did not he tell the truth himself? On one of the tablets are some details of the troops engaged. Then follows this sentence: "The American troops were mainly from New Hampshire and a small force from Connecticut." It is ignoring New Hampshire? As to the word with the tell the truth himself and the troops engaged. The follows that the himself is the lightest doubt that the massachusetts regiments force from Connecticut. No exact returns are to be found of the number of men negaged. The tablet is right and generous. Another point should be stated. The report of the men engaged. The tablet is right and generous. Another point should be stated. The report of the difference of the foundation of the Common Council last mght. It contains the details of which the tablets are the summary. The list of men killed or mortally wounded is printed in full. On pages and 10 the New Hampshire men are faily set forth. Un pages 18, 24, and 21 is reprinted a list prepared by George 6. Gilmors of Manchester, N. H. Is leaded. "From a printed list kindly turnished by the council set in that Mr. Gilmors, who was appointed as and out of season to have institute every kindly called one out furnished this list. I adopted it as final and concil sive and every one of his forty seven pames it worders and forty-five privates) are out he tables, in view of the pleasant and contrely satisfactory interviews which had with Mr. Gilmors of his related to the contrary, we differed only so one detail. He wanted the eight New Hampshire men in Procedit regiments

BOSTON, June 21, 1888.

A Theosophist Defends Theosophy,

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In con-June 23 you say "From top to bottom this whole theosophic business is an impudent humbug." A sweeping, general denunciation, inspired by prejudice and irreconcilable with knowledge, is something that we do not expect and rarely find in Tun Sun, but the language

quoted merits that it shall be so characterized.

If by "this whole theosephic business" you mean the-sophy itself—as is probable in view of the tone of another editorial a few days earlier-do you, as an empiric master of othics, presume to determine that a system of morality and religion, so simple, rational, and comprehensive as theosophy is "an impudent humbug." merely because it antagonizes your preconceived opin ions or is not comprehended by you? Theosophy in culcates nothing at variance from the purest principles fundamental in other religious, and is lacking in nothing but such cunning fantastic inventions, as many generations of priests, in all sects, have found their profit in employing for the torsion, perversion, and concealment of the truth. It goes beyond all other systems of ethics in enforcement of the doctrine of man's absolute and unavoidable individual responsibility for his every thought, word, and deed. It does not soothe the guill soul with the fallacious hope of skulking eafely beneath the shelter of a vicarious atonement. It teaches, instead, the implacable and perfect justice of the law of "Karma," or retribution. And it offers in its doctri of rein-arnation a field of experience and effort a quate for the working out of the operations of infin-justice under that law. There is nothing in this tea-ing that does not commend itself to any reasoning mu-that is, calmly and without prejudice, applied to investigation.

ing that does not commend itself to any reasoning minustratia, calmiy and without prejudice, applied to its investigation.

It has been said that no one can be at the same time a good Mason and a had man. That may also be averred of Theosophists. Those who believe in the teachings of this ancient raith, and mould their lives in conformity to "the five rules." must needs live blamelessly here and with the consolation of high hopes for immortality. What more can be claimed or hoped for from the effect of any faith upon homan life and purpose.

What more can be claimed or hoped for from the effect of any faith upon homan life and purpose.

In my faith upon homan life and purpose.

In my faith upon home life and purpose as "an impudent hombug," such a series life in life by at least a respectable number of your fellow citizens? Is it not unworthy and cowardly to—upon the assumption that they are weak in unubers—so stigmatize their belief it language that you would not dare to apply to Catholicism, Judaism, or Christianity, whatever your convictions might be? Are you capable of respending that a you fancy Mms. Masvatsky to be a humbug, therefore Theosophy must be a humbug! I our frequent animad versions upon the kiev, it. W. Beecher did not lead you were ment—that Christianity must be an impudent him bug, since he was one of its teachers. I am entering in pica for individuals, certainly not for one so well able to defend herself, when an element is worth while to do so as Mme. Blavatsky. All that if ask from you is courteen

take care of your soni. It warns you that whatever is done must be done by sourself, and nolody can help you further than by pointing out the way. Believing in the unity of -bumanity and in a common as well as individual responsibility, theosophists feel it their dryylo do what they can toward that initial pointing out of the way to others. And they assume to do no more. Hence theosophy is not an engine of profit to any one. It maintains no costly shrines and no priesthood, it seeks no revenues and the only expenditures on its account for the source there is no profit, and none is desired. Not one of the numerous theosophical publications insend in different parts of the world to day does more than pay its rounding expenses, and very few of them have reached that point.

What then, can you find in the principles or the practices of theosophy to warrant you in saying that it is "an impudent humbug?" Let me commendity you the motion of the society. There is no religion higher that it."

Not to be Compared with the Sunflower.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take the liberty to write you to suggest the sweetbrier ron as the national flower. I think it is very appropriate The sweet brier rose is small fragrant, hardy and very

aspiring as it climbs to any height, and clings wi great tenacity to anything it takes hold of; besides great tenacity to anything it takes hold of; besides it has sharp briers to protect itself. It is like our nation. We are very sweet, conrisous, uoright, and just in our dealings with other nations and by our sweetness and modesty, we demand admiration and attention. We are aspiring and have climbed, by our struggles, to a height that we are proud of, and still aspire to be the greatest nation of the world. If we are imposed upon by others or interfered with we can use our briers for protection and sting our enemies, so that they will be grad to let us alone. Our ancestors were finglish, and the awestbrier is a mative of England. Their national flower is a rose. Why should not ours be one of the same family?

38.0 Haspon, June 10.

#### Another Celebration-The Quarter Cente nary of Peace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire briefly to announce that a number of us here at Cald well, O., have decided to relebrate the quarter centen mial of peace on the 9th of April, 189). It will be an in portant anniversary, commemorating the surrender : portant anniversary, commemorating the surrender of Lee, which took p ace precisely twenty five years upon the greatest event by far in American history.

The suggestion is made to the whole people of the United States in the particle inner that every city, town, and hamlet will celebrate that day of days in a style becoming its historic significance, and that the piople everywhere will ascemble in their usual paces of worship to ofter up thankstring to died for the quarter century of profound peace, and to pray that it may be inerpetual.

Calbwell, O., June 22.

Pifty-three Years of Good Reading

This Fish Carried the Bauner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE SOME thought I, too might give a recollection. I arrived it this city on Nov 27, 1800, purchased Tax Sex, and have done that every day a no. I consider Tax Sex the best daily puckished, and as for the Sunday Sex, too much praise cannot be given.

TO THE FIRTOR OF THE SUN-Sire The steamer J. B. Schuyler made her first trip of the season to the Cholera Banks vesterday with a good number of

passengers, and large quantities of lish were caught. A passenger caught a ling weighing four pounds and or cleaning him discovered an American flag in his intest lines. As it is the first instance known of a fish awim ming the Atlantic Ocean carrying the American flag. thought it would be interesting to the readers of you valuable paper to know of such an occurrence. En closed i forward you the flag. C. D. Hincox, Master.

New York, June 24.

#### It Wouldn't Do at All, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: How would this ticket do for 1002 t

For President Appan S. Hewitt, Fice President Hitch J. Grast, Yours, New York, June 18. Don't you know you can't have both President and Vice-President from the same State?

A Suitable Inscription. From the True Press, "He thinketh no evil" is the inscription on Besty hard breakers monatorial

When your liver is out of order just by dayne a hana When your five is out of order as to dayne a bank to a five time and you will bring at the country a greater are red in the sun discrete teaching and get fit o. many differently a grant and the single almost as well a symptoms -44a.

# BUNBEAMS.

-Gen. Sen Butler is 71 years of age, but he is always busy as a bee, even when he pays a visit to this city, -M. Sopinard, the great French anthropologist, has been led by the shape of the leg bones of the "men of Spy" to the conclusion that these remote ancestors of the human race had their lower extremities half bent

like those anthropoid ages that inhabit trees.

John W. rnold of Providence is thought to be the eldest wheelman in America. He is 78 years old. Buf. years old. Of the aged wheelmen in England Major Knox Holmes is 8Q and Sir Robert Low about the age of Mr. Arnold.

-John Aitken of Falkirk claims to have succeeded in counting the dust motes in the air. He says that he has detected 1810000 such particles in the thousandth of a cubic inch of the air of a room. In the counside atmost phiere in dry weather the same measurement yielded 2.110; after a heavy rainfall the number was only 521,

— The new Harlem Club in 1236 street, which has just elected eleven cleraymen as its honorary members, prevides an artistic daily dinner for its members and guesta. The bill of fare is about as stylish as that of any other club in New York. When the Harlem Demo-cratic Club in 125th street gives a collation its menu is apt to be tempting to epicures.

—The people of Connecticut have always beasted of

the school system of the State, which they hold to be superior to that of any other State in the Union. Yet the Legislature of the State has just provided for the improvement by raising the school fund to the large sum of \$2.250,000, or nearly \$250,000 more than it has been in recent years. Every boy and girl in Connecticut can now secure a thorough education, from the primary school to the normal school, under a system which de serves to be studied by teachers everywhere.

-- Four years ago Alfred S. Kidder, 26 years old, was a

law student in Portland, Ore., and was universally liked. He was bright and industrious, and bid fair to succeed. One day he got news that he had fallen heir to \$50,000, He disappeared from Portland, and nothing was heard of him until the other day, when the news came that he had blown his trains out in Richmond, Va. He had \$500 left of the \$50,000 that morning, and seen lost it in a game of poker. An hour afterward he killed himself. The whole of his fortune had gone in much the same

way that the last \$500 went.

—A century ago only BOO species of orohids were known, and those very imperfectly. Now the latest authority gives the extreme number of known species as 10,000. This may be an excessive estimate, but it shows the immense advances which have been made in our knowledge of these interesting plants, for which col-lectors now ransack the most remote quarters of the globe. It is said that the modern passion for the cultivation of orchide sprang from the exhibition of scine remarkable specimens at the early meetings of the English Hortbusiural Society.

—When the Rev. Dr. John Hall was aboard the steam

er bound for Europe last Saturday he did not look like a man of sixty, who has been engaged in preaching for forty years. He was hale and hearty, full of energy, and in prime spirits. He has probably the largest in come of any clergyman in the United States, for besides his salary of \$10,000 and a free house, be is the recipient of fees gifts, and bequests from his wealthy parishioners that amount to a handsome sum every year. He has been pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presb terian Church since 1867, and is an Irishman from

county Armagh.

On account of his cases in court, Col. Bob Ingersoli has not yet been able to go off on his summer vacation, but his day is at hand. He will not betake himself to the solitudes of the forest or the quiet shores of the rolling sea, or the ionely summits of the lefty mosstains, or the peaceful shades of an isolated farmhouse He is foud of Saratoga; he likes hotel life; he enjoys plenty of society; he takes pleasure in seeing people merry. Col. ingersoll's baldness makes him look older than he is. He has not yet reached the fifty-sixth year of his age, and he keeps himself in a physical condition that is marvellous to behold.

-Among the passengers on board the steamship Thingvalia, which left this port last Saturday, were two American ladies, Miss Howe and Miss Burbank, who are bound on a long tour all by themselves. After leaving the steamer they will take passage northward along the Norwegian coast, going as high as North Cape, toward the "Land of the Midnight Sun." The journey will last for about three months, and will doubtless be full of novelty for the adventurous voyagers. Both of them are teachers in the High School at Hartford, Conn., and are determined to enjoy an outing by which their knowledge of the world will be enlarged.

—The Federation of Labor has within the past two

years, gained enormously in strength, and is now prob ably the most powerful organization of workingmen in the United States, with a larger membership than the Knights of Labor. Its President is Mr. Samuel Compers, a cigarmaker of about forty-five years of age, who may be seen daily at the national headquarters of the Federation in Clinton place. He is a quiet and courteons man of business habits, who has not yet broken down under his heavy daily mail and the trying duties of his office. His face and figure bear a striking resem

his office. His face and figure bear a striking resemblance to those of Gen. Phil Sheridan in his prime.

—The experiment of raising English pheasants on the Island of Jekyl Ga, has been very auccessful. The shooting olub there from twenty-eight birds raised 1,000, which were turned out, and, finding plenty of good food, thrived wonderfully. The club has sent to England for 100 more hen birds, and hopes to raise 5,000 pheasanu this season. The eggs are set under common barnyard this season. The eggs are set under the first provident fowls, the pheasant being a proverbially improvident mother. The island bids fair to be the first game preserve in the United States. The California quali turned out there have increased wonderfully, and so have deer and wild turkey. Indeed, deer have become so no merous as to injure the crops raised on the island.

—A very large number of trade unions and other labor organizations in this city and in other parts of the coun-try have elected delegates to the International Congress of Workingmen soon to be held in Paris. It is probable that there will be at the Congress over one hundred dele-gates from the United States. Few of the delegates who have been chosen belong to the feather-headed variety of mankind, and nearly all of them are men of practical character and large experience. One of the main questions to be brought up at the Congress is that of the international cooperation of wageworkers to secure advantageous legislation regarding the hours of work the labor of women and children, the enforcement sanitary laws, and the prevention of wars.

—A Hartford lady tells a story of an ancestor of hera.

direct descendant of John Ellot, the great missionary This ancestor was a woman, the head of a family in New Haven, and about the year 1765 she ordered a lot of nails from Boston. The kegs came in due time, and when they were opened one of them was found to be filled with Spanish dollars. She wrote to the Boston merchant telling him of the contents of one of the kegs. He answered that he had bought it for nails and had no further responsibility in the matter. The money was kent among the family treasures untouched and unclaimed until the death of the head of the house, whe, in her will, ordered that the dollars be melted and cast into a communion set for the New Haven church. This was done.

-At Sippsland, in Australia, they have earthworms six feet long. They live in burrows on the sloping sides of creeks, and are sometimes turned out of the ground by the plough. They have a curious smell, like cree sote, and fowls refuse to touch them; but old natives of the district say that oil made from them is good for rheumatism. There are two other varieties of enormous earthworms known, one inhabiting South Africa and the other southern India and Ceylon, but the Australian kind is the largest. It is possible that a big earthworm may yet be discovered in the southern part of South America, and that these may all be the remnants of a former widely distributed race of gigantic earthworms, whose modern representatives, in obedience to the law which has governed the distribution of other animals, have now retreated to the southern parts of the large land masses on the globe.

All the obtuaries published of the Rev. Peter C. Oak-ley, the agest Methodist clergyman who died the other day at Newburgh, omitted to mention the very interest ing fact in Mr. Oakley's career that he was the first apprentice of the great house of Harper & Brothers, publishers. Mr. Oakley began his apprenticeship under John and James Harper in 1817, when the publishing house, then a small affair, was in Dover street. But a short time afterward the two sons of the heads of the house. Wesley and Figure Harper, began their apprenticeship too, and worked right alongside of Mr. Oakley. Mr. Oakley remained with the house a long time, and was always very proud of his connection with it. When he came to the city in his later years Mr. Oakley inva-riably visited the publishing house, and was received by the descendants of his old employers and fellow appreatices with all the honors due to a patriarch

# Morality in the Land of William Pens,

From the Philosolphia Times. "I don't want to break the law," he said as a stool in the presence of tap. characeanur at other Headquarters the other day. You are very kind, replied the captain. "What is

your case? has skipped." Yes additional two days ago As I said, I don't want to break the law. What is the customary rule in such

Cases | Left her ship." | Left her ship." | Left her ship." | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left her ship." | Left her ship. " | Left Tunks the backstipped. Let her skip. If she re-located the state of the state of the state of the state for lived governments, at she does not know, and it has sent it soon a maderes.

#### Shoes Made of Leather Dust. From the Shie and Lenther Peners.

It may have been noticed that nowalars of the state of th